

# British Lose Naval Battle Off Chili; Germans Sink Submarine in North Sea; Allies' Subjects Hostages of Turkey

## BRITISH SHELL TOWN FROM WHICH ATTACK ON SUEZ WAS FEARED

Turkey to Hold English, French and Russians Until Protection of Its Own Subjects Is Guaranteed.

## SERBIA BREAKS WITH THE PORTE

Czar's Troops Repulsed, Says Constantinople—Berlin Hears Turkish Force of 15,000 Is Already in Egypt—Persians Attack Germans.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Until definite guarantees are given by Russia, England and France for the protection of Turkish subjects the Ottoman Empire will hold practically as hostages all the subjects of the Triple Entente powers within its territory.

This was revealed in a cable dispatch from Ambassador Morgenthau to the State Department here dated from Constantinople last Sunday. Assurances already had been given by the British Ambassador that Turks in Egypt, as well in the British Empire generally, would be permitted to leave if they desired. The dispatch indicated, however, that the American Ambassador, who is co-operating with the Italian Ambassador, in charge of Russian interests, is confronted with a delicate task.

A special train, which was to have left Sunday night with panic-stricken British and French subjects, was detained by order of the Turkish Minister of War. Mr. Morgenthau said he hoped to persuade the War Office to release the train on Monday.

From Persia the American government was informed also today of the spread of the war's influence. Persia, dominated by Russia and Great Britain, has shown through popular outbursts its antipathy toward German subjects, a dispatch from American Minister Caldwell at Teheran telling of an assault on the German Consul at Tabriz by Russians. The consul, along with other German subjects, was extended temporary refuge by American Consul Paddock, who is endeavoring to obtain safe conduct for them out of the country.

The Russians in Persia are threatening to arrest all Germans and expel them. That feeling against the Turks similarly is running high was indicated to some extent by the fact that the Persian authorities gathered up the archives of the Turkish Consulate at Tabriz and sent them to Petrograd.

London, Nov. 3.—The fortified town of Akabah, in Arabia, on an arm of the Red Sea, 150 miles east of Suez, has been shelled and occupied by the British cruiser Minerva.

It was at Akabah that Turkish cavalry patrols were reported yesterday preparatory to moving toward Suez and Egypt. There the British found soldiers, apparently under Germans serving as quasi-Turks, in much the same manner as the German officers remain in charge of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The Admiralty report follows: "Upon arriving at Akabah the cruiser Minerva, Captain Percival Warleigh, found the place occupied by soldiers and armed natives. One of the soldiers had the appearance of a German officer.

"The Minerva then shelled the port and the troops. The town was evacuated, and landing parties from the Minerva proceeded to destroy the forts, the barracks, the postoffice and the stores.

"There was some loss to the enemy, but no British casualties." An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says that a Constantinople dispatch states that Serbia to-day severed diplomatic relations with Turkey and the Servian Ambassador asked for his passports.

A telegram dated November 2 was received to-day by the Official Press Bureau from the British Consul at Mo-lammarah, Persia, stating that the consul at Basra, Asiatic Turkey, and a number of British merchants were being detained by the Turks.

There are about twenty-five British subjects ashore at Basra, in addition to those who may have taken refuge aboard the river steamers.

Constantinople, Nov. 3.—An official communication was given out in Constantinople to-day as follows:

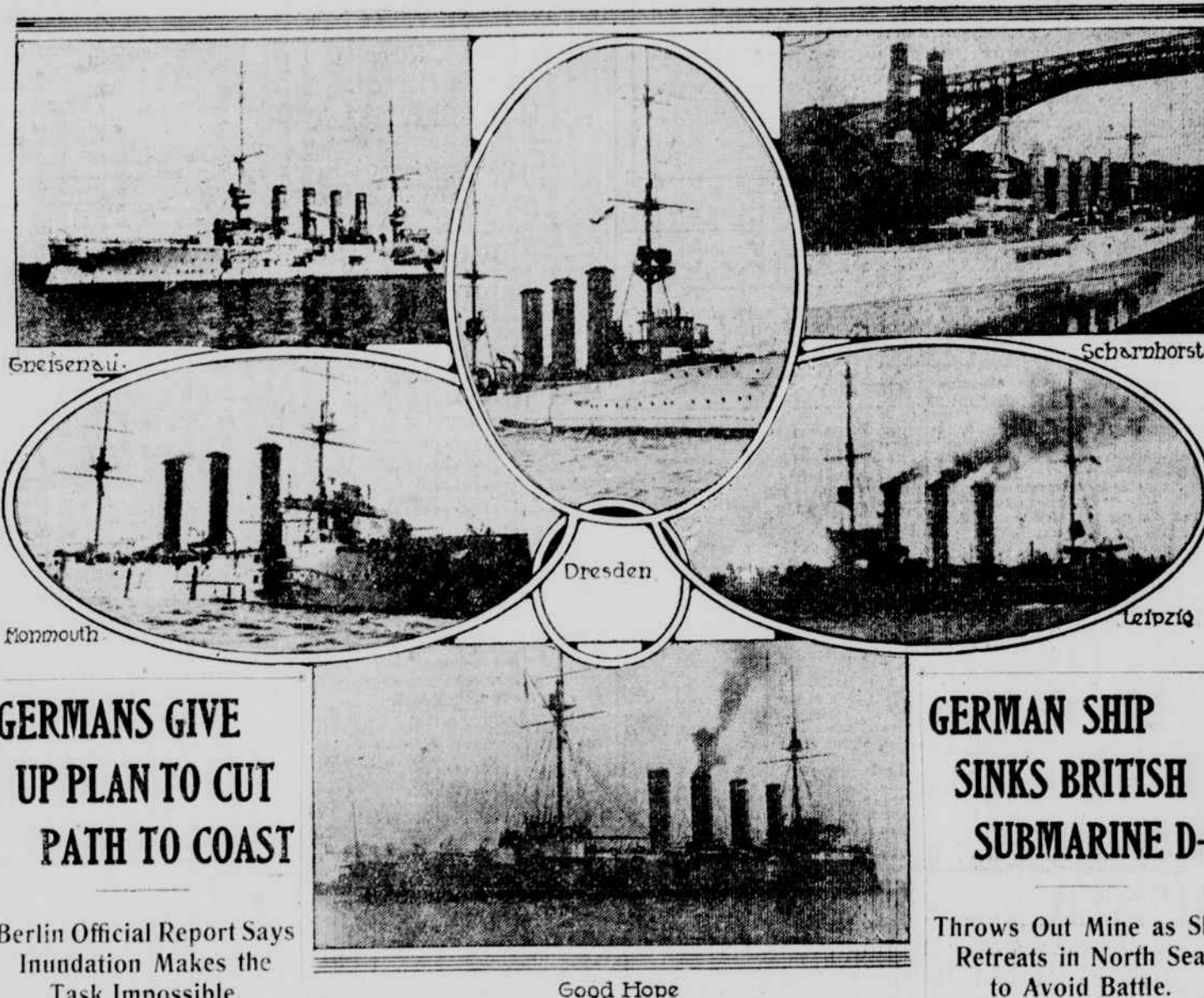
"According to official reports from the Caucasian frontier, Russian troops have attacked our frontier forces at several points, but were compelled to retire.

"The Russians suffered losses through the energetic resistance of the Turkish troops."

Berlin, Nov. 3 (by wireless via Sayville, Long Island).—Reports reaching Berlin from Athens declare that 15,000 Turkish troops are already in Egypt, and that the Turkish soldiers marching against Russia are alleged to number 300,000.

Turkey, according to an official announcement made in Berlin to-day, has

VESSELS THAT FOUGHT BATTLE OFF CHILI.



## GERMANS GIVE UP PLAN TO CUT PATH TO COAST

Berlin Official Report Says Inundation Makes the Task Impossible.

## INVADERS SHIFT ATTACK TO YPRES

British Army, Reinforced, Must Bear Brunt of Another Assault.

Paris, Nov. 3. That the German army has abandoned its attempt to reach the coast by the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports to-night. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert and the activity of the British warships seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in places is over a man's head, but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses.

After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence.

## Berlin Official Report Lays Change of Plan to Floods

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—The following official dispatch issued in Berlin has been received here:

"A telegram from general headquarters, dated November 3 at noon, states that inundations south of Nieuport prevent all operations in this part of the country.

"The water in places is as high as a full grown man. Our troops have evacuated the inundated districts without loss of men, horses or guns.

"Our attacks on Ypres are progressing. More than 2,500 men, mostly English, have been captured and also several machine guns.

"West of Ypres severe fighting has taken place, with great losses on both sides, but the situation is unchanged. In the village fight we lost several hundred in missing and two cannon.

## GERMAN FLEET LEAVES BASE, SEEKING BATTLE, IS DOVER REPORT

Dover, Nov. 4.—The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base. It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

## ALLIES BOMBARD THE DARDANELLES

Franco-British Fleet Shells Turkish Forts, Explosion in One of Which Is Seen—Return Fire Does No Damage.

London, Nov. 3.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range at daybreak this morning. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them.

The statement adds that damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Holles fort.

## SINK TURKISH SHIPS TO SAVE AMERICANS

London, Nov. 4.—The Athens correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends the following dispatch:

"British destroyers on Tuesday were obliged to interfere outside the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna to save two American steamers whose crews two Turkish gunboats were trying to put out with the intention of retaining the ships. In the ensuing conflict the Turkish vessels were sunk."

## Turkish Diplomat Discovers What War with Russia Means

Petrograd, Nov. 3.—When Turkey's diplomatic staff were closing the embassy here they were reminded that some of their Russian employees had not been paid for four months.

Fareddin Bey, chargé d'affaires, said there was no money for Russians, and when the employees insisted he jeered and told them they would be paid in Odessa when the Turks took it.

This called out an ultimatum from the Russian clerk who was acting as spokesman for his colleagues in the shape of a blow on the Turk's jaw.

The angry diplomat shouted for help, and sent for the police, but the policeman guarding the door refused to interfere. Fareddin Bey left tonight by way of Sweden for Holland, where, he said, he would continue to represent Turkey.

## U. S. DOCTORS FIND GANGRENE MICROBE

Paris, Nov. 3. A microbe causing gangrene to develop in bullet and shrapnel wounds has been discovered by Drs. James Scarlett and Georges Besardins, of the American ambulance service. Previously, initial cultures all were

tists that the disease was caused, not by a single germ, but by a combination of germs. After much research and experimentation on horses and guinea pigs a single bacillus has been discovered and isolated and the serum is now being prepared by Dr. Henri Weinberg, of the Pasteur Institute.

## GERMAN SHIP SINKS BRITISH SUBMARINE D-5

Throws Out Mine as She Retreats in North Sea to Avoid Battle.

## ONLY TWO OFFICERS AND TWO MEN SAVED

Kaiser's Squadron Also Fires on Gunboat, Wounding One of Crew.

London, Nov. 3. The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea early this morning by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser retreating before British cruisers.

Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved. This information is contained in an Admiralty report issued here to-night, which says a German squadron fired on the British gunboat Halcyon, which was patrolling, wounding one man.

"Various naval movements were made," the report continues, "as a result of which the Germans retreated rapidly, and although shadowed by the light cruisers they could not be brought into a sea action.

"The foremost German cruiser in her retirement threw out a number of mines, and the submarine was sunk by one of them."

The submarine D-5, which was built in 1911, was 150 feet long. She had a speed of fifteen knots above the water and ten knots submerged.

In connection with the sinking of the D-5 the Exchange Telegraph Company's Lowestoft correspondent says:

"One of the survivors of the submarine has been landed here and a number of other survivors were picked up by a trawler. At midday the action was still in progress."

"The British gunboat Halcyon was struck by a number of shells, and clouds of smoke rose from her. Those on the trawler thought she was sinking, but she was not seriously damaged, and after she had discharged one or two shots at them the German vessels steamed away at full speed."

A dispatch to the Central News from Lowestoft says:

"Considerable commotion was caused at Lowestoft this morning by a report of a naval battle a few miles north of the town, which was witnessed by several residents from the North Parade and by many fishing vessels returning to Lowestoft, some of which ran in dangerous proximity to the fighting, but escaped unharmed, with one exception.

The trawler Fraternal was sunk by a mine. Five of her crew have been landed at Lowestoft and the others at Yarmouth.

The enemy attacked the Halcyon, the chief fishery protection cruiser at Lowestoft. One seaman is reported to have been badly injured and taken to a hospital.

The vessel itself had her wireless and her bridge damaged and her funnel pierced. She has returned to Lowestoft.

The steam drifter Adeline, during the fighting, found herself between the enemy and the Halcyon. Shells passed over her and other drifters, which cut the nets in order to hurry back to port.

## 2 BRITISH SHIPS SENT TO BOTTOM IN A FIGHT WITH GERMAN FLEET

Armored Cruiser Monmouth Sunk Outright and Good Hope Set on Fire—Glasgow Takes Refuge in Harbor.

## FIVE OF KAISER'S VESSELS ENGAGED

English War Craft Under Sir Christopher Cradock Sought to Stop Them from Destroying Merchant Steamers in Southern Waters.

Valparaiso, Nov. 3.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nurnberg, Leipzig and Dresden attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chili, to-day. The British armored cruiser Monmouth was sunk.

The Good Hope was badly damaged, and as she was on fire is supposed to have been lost. The British cruiser Glasgow, badly damaged, took refuge in the harbor of Coronel and is now bottled up.

Sir Christopher Cradock, who commanded the squadron, was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz.

The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow had been searching the coasts of South America for several weeks with the object of engaging the German cruisers, which had been destroying British merchant vessels.

Admiral Graf von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, who arrived here this morning, made the following report:

"On Sunday, November 1, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow and the armored cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The Monmouth was sunk, and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board, took fire. Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nurnberg, were not damaged. The Gneisenau had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

Santiago, Chili, Nov. 3.—All hands are reported to have perished when the British armored cruiser Monmouth plunged to the bottom, after thirty minutes of fighting with the Germans off Coronel, according to advices received here.

The battle was a terrific one while it lasted, and as darkness gathered the Good Hope seemed to be on fire, following a terrible burst of flame from her, which seemed to indicate that an explosion had occurred on board.

The Glasgow is reported to have arrived in a very bad condition in Coronel Bay. The Otranto escaped to Puerto Montt.

The German ships arrived in Valparaiso to-day to take on board coal and provisions. They will leave to-morrow morning, having suffered no mishap. Only a very few of the men of the German crews were wounded. The battle has caused a tremendous sensation here.

The British armored cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement, was 440 feet long, 60 feet beam and of 2,800 tons' displacement. She carried fourteen 6-inch guns, eight 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders and was fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 655 men. The Monmouth was built in 1899 and was capable of 22.58 knots.

The Good Hope, also an armored cruiser, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and displaced 14,100 tons. She represented the British nation at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 900 men. The Good Hope was built thirteen years ago. Her speed was 23.5.

The light cruiser Glasgow, which took refuge at Coronel, was built in 1909. She was 430 feet long, 47 feet beam and displaced 4,820 tons. She had a complement of 370 men. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns. She was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She is the fastest of the three, being rated at 25.8 knots.

Neither the British Admiralty list nor any of this year's naval registers contain a British warship of the name of Otranto. There is, however, a British steamship of that name which was last reported at Montevideo on September 9.

The Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst are sister ships, completed in 1908. They are 449½ feet long, 70½ beam and displace 11,420 tons. Their armament consists of eight 8.2 inch guns, six 5.9 inch guns, twenty 3.4 inch guns and fourteen of smaller size. They are armored cruisers. In speed they vary, the Gneisenau being capable of 23.8 knots, while the other can make 23.5. Each carries 764 men. They were completed in 1908.

The Nurnberg, light cruiser, is 334½ feet long, 43½ beam and has a displacement of 3,396 tons. She carries ten 4.1 inch guns, eight 2.1 inch guns and four magazine guns. She makes 23.5 knots an hour and carries 322 men. She was built in 1908.

The Leipzig, light cruiser, is 341 feet long, 43½ beam and displaces 3,200 tons. Ten 4.1 inch guns and fourteen magazine guns make up her armament. Her speed is 23 knots, and there are 303 men on board. She was finished in 1906.

The Dresden is the fastest light cruiser of the fleet, capable of 27 knots, is 364 feet long, 44½ beam and displaces 3,544 tons. On board are fourteen 4.1 inch guns, four 2.1 inch guns and four magazine guns. She carries 361 men, and was built in 1908.

## ITALY BARS EXPORTS TO 2 BELLIGERENTS

London, Nov. 3.—A Rome dispatch to "The Star" states that a royal decree published there prohibits the exportation of rice, rye and potatoes to Germany and Austria.